

Prohibition Throughout the United States

Republished from the World's Almanac of 1910—Revised up to January 1 last.

Significant gains and steady advance have marked the progress of the Prohibition movement throughout the United States during the past twelve months, the details of which are manifest in the record on file at the Chicago headquarters, and, despite the predictions of the United States Brewers' Association and the liquor interests generally, that the Prohibition wave had reached its highest point January 1, 1909, specific gains of importance for the Prohibition cause have been recorded in not less than thirty different States during the past twelve months.

On December 31, 1908, there were five States under complete Prohibition law—namely, Maine (1854), Kansas (1880), North Dakota (1890), Georgia (1907), Oklahoma (1907).

On January 1, 1910, there are nine Prohibition States, including the previous five, and Alabama, Mississippi and North Carolina (in each of which States the new law went into effect January 1, 1909), and Tennessee (which closed its retail liquor traffic July 1, 1909, and abolished liquor manufacture December 31, 1909).

These nine Prohibition States have a total population of 12,393,162, and a total area of 598,897 square miles.

State Prohibition campaigns are now in progress and are expected to reach a decisive result within the next two years in Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont and West Virginia.

The voters of Florida will vote on State Prohibition in November, 1910, and, if carried, the new law will take effect in 1911.

There are 375 Prohibition cities in the United States, of 5000 population and over; ninety of 10,000 and over; while fifty-three leading industrial centers in fourteen different States of 20,000 population and over, with an aggregate of 2,000,000 population, are included; fourteen State capitals are now under State or local Prohibition law.

The remarkable results of the spread of Prohibition territory throughout the nation are shown in the decreased liquor production in the past two years, aggregating more than \$166,000,000 in value, during which time some 10,000,000 people have adopted Prohibition by legislation or popular vote; and an overwhelming mass of data and statistics, showing greater business prosperity and remarkable decrease in crime and lawlessness, on file, which has come from every section of the country where Prohibition has gone into effect.

The status of each State from the Prohibition standpoint on January 1, 1909, and January 1, 1910, is here given, the first paragraph under each State caption referring to the condition of that State at the beginning of last year and the following paragraph to the condition at the beginning of the present year.

ALABAMA.

State prohibition in effect December 31, 1908.

Detailed and complete enforcement legislation enacted by Legislature, August, 1909. Popular vote on Constitutional prohibition, November, 1909, gave a majority against the constitutional amendment.

ARIZONA.

Two prohibition districts. New county prohibition law; bare majority substituted for previous two-thirds requirement.

ARKANSAS.

Five dry prohibition counties. State prohibition narrowly defeated (1909), certain in next Legislature.

CALIFORNIA.

Three hundred prohibition towns. Some local gains. Sentiment rapidly growing for State prohibition.

COLORADO.

Nearly 100 prohibition towns. State local option law. Stricter enforcement. Prohibition sentiment growing.

CONNECTICUT.

Ninety-seven prohibition towns. Large increase in no license vote. Legislature passed several important restrictive measures.

DELAWARE.

Two counties out of three prohibition. Same. Movement for State prohibition.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

License regulation. Lax enforcement. New high license laws. Sentiment for prohibition organizing. Stricter enforcement.

FLORIDA.

Thirty-five prohibition counties. Legislature submitted State prohibition. Popular vote November, 1910.

GEORGIA.

State prohibition January 1, 1908. State law a success. Supporting sentiment grows.

IDAHO.

No license in scattering towns. Sunday saloon closing by State law (1907). County option law passed. To vote

dry. Other local gains. New law prohibits brewery ownership of saloons.

ILLINOIS.

Thirty-six prohibition counties, 2,500 prohibition towns. Only two counties wholly license. Twenty-three prohibition cities.

No special changes. Elections April, 1910. No license campaign under way in Chicago. Prohibition forces very active.

INDIANA.

Fifteen counties dry. County option law 1908. Much of State dry by remonstrance.

Seventy counties dry. Net Prohibition majority, 67,025. Sentiment for State prohibition very active; 1,780,839, or 65 per cent, of State population in "dry" territory, 32 "dry" cities (5,000 and over).

IOWA.

Seventy-four counties dry. Law enforcement gaining ground. Campaign for State prohibition developing great enthusiasm.

KANSAS.

State prohibition (1880). Better enforcement. Enforcement a success in Kansas City, Kan. Legislature passed in 1909 important additions to State law. The sale of alcohol in any form absolutely prohibited. Stricter enforcement the rule.

KENTUCKY.

Ninety-two prohibition counties. Four wholly wet.

Ninety-six prohibition counties. 1,541,613 or 66 per cent, of total population in "dry" territory. State prohibition campaign launched.

LOUISIANA.

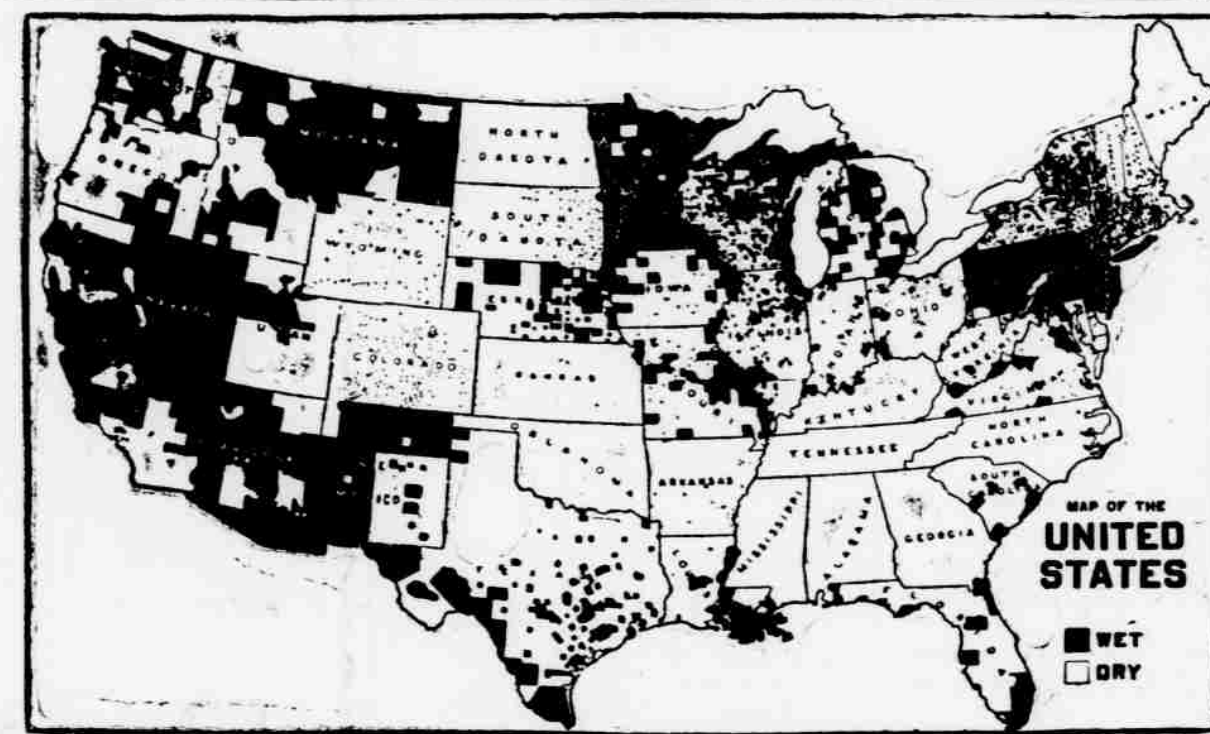
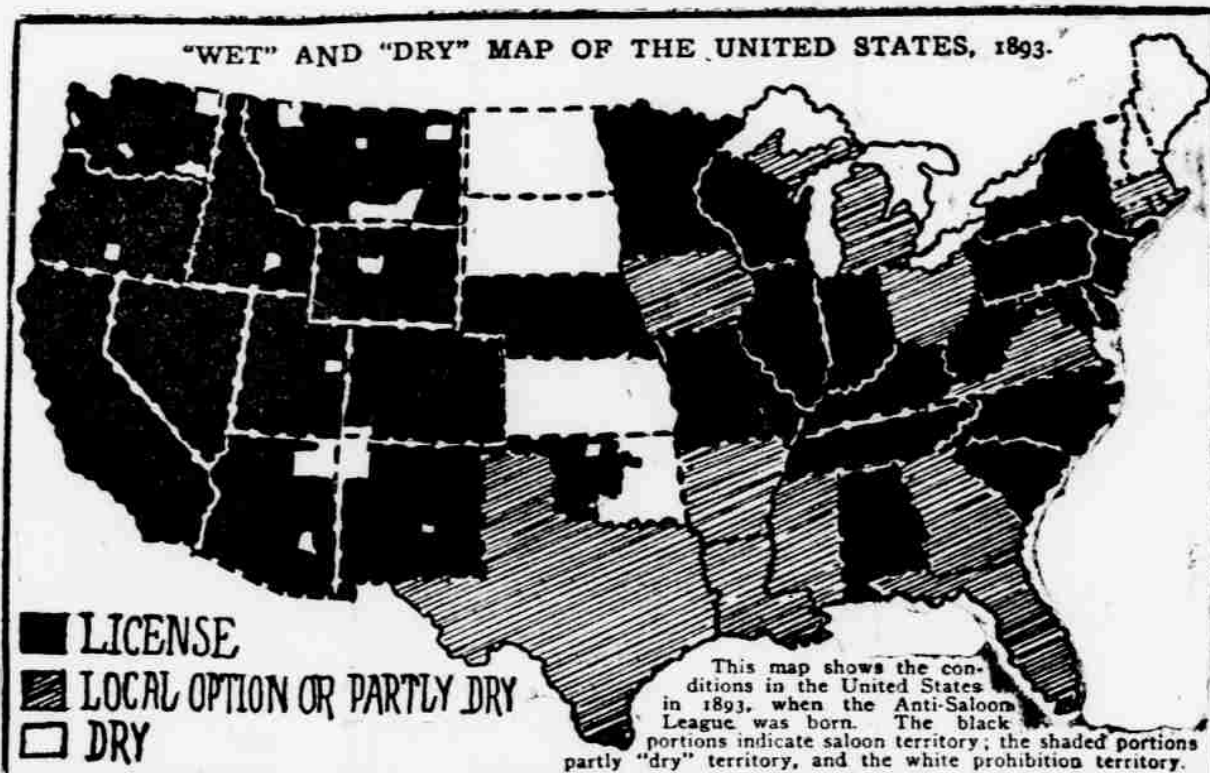
Thirty-three prohibition parishes. State prohibition narrowly defeated in first legislative skirmish. Prohibition sentiment grows. Local prohibition proves notable success in thirty-three "dry" parishes.

MAINE.

State prohibition (1854). More successful enforcement.

Move for re-submission emphatically defeated by State Legislature. Sentiment for law enforcement growing steadily.

Changing the Map to White



PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION IN SEVENTEEN YEARS.

MARYLAND.

Fifteen prohibition counties. Sunday closing. Some local gains. New high license law for Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Two hundred and sixty prohibition towns and 18 cities. 18,000 State majority against license. Worcester (150,000 population) votes dry twice in succession.

Some local gains. 25,000 State majority against license. Definite campaign for State prohibition. 261 towns "dry" out of 321. Twenty cities "dry" out of thirty-three. 26,897 State majority against license.

MICHIGAN.

Eleven prohibition counties. 700 prohibition towns. Strict law enforcement.

Thirty prohibition counties. Important new restrictive legislation took effect September 1, 1909. State prohibition campaign on.

MINNESOTA.

One thousand six hundred prohibition towns. Strict law enforcement. Three party prohibitionists in legislature.

Same. County option, defeated, provokes State-wide union of prohibition forces.

MISSISSIPPI.

State prohibition (December 31, 1908). Enforcement of State-wide law

strengthened by growing public sentiment.

MISSOURI.

Seventy-five prohibition counties. Strict Sunday closing. Few county changes. State prohibition campaign definitely under way. Vote Nov., 1910.

MONTANA.

One prohibition county. Local gains. Prohibition sentiment growing, with notable increase of party vote in several districts.

NEBRASKA.

Six hundred prohibition towns. Twenty-two prohibition counties. Many local gains. State Capital, Lincoln, 50,000 voted "dry." State prohibition campaign on. Forty-eight "dry" county seats.

NEVADA.

Local gains. Sentiment against liquor selling growing.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

144 prohibition towns (1904). 183 prohibition towns (1908). Same. Movement for repeal of license law in active operation.

NEW JERSEY.

Sunday closing in most cities. Few dry towns. Whole year of 1909 filled with agitation. County option expected.

NEW MEXICO.

No prohibition Territory. Prohibition forces very active at legislative session. Sentiment for prohibition growing.

NEW YORK.

Two hundred and eighty-five towns "dry." Cities all license by State law.

Few changes. Concerted State-wide campaign on in 300 local prohibition contests.

NORTH CAROLINA.

State prohibition in effect January 1, 1909. Success of State prohibition shown by official statistics.

NORTH DAKOTA.

State prohibition. State-wide enforcement. Conditions same. Sentiment back of prohibition law overwhelming throughout State. Strong supplementary legislation passed.

OHIO.

One thousand six hundred and twenty-one prohibition towns. County prohibition law. Forty-seven counties voted dry in first sixty days. Sixty-one counties dry. Campaigns in largest cities, and State prohibition scheduled for near future. Net prohibition majority in seventy county contests, 66,132.

OKLAHOMA.

State prohibition (1907). Enforcement on State prohibition law steadily growing. Prohibition party organized September 27, 1909.

OREGON.

County option. Twenty-one prohibition counties out of thirty-four. Important elections June, 1910. State

prohibition campaign being planned.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Six hundred scattered towns dry. County option defeated 1909, but sentiment rapidly growing. Confident of advanced legislation at next session.

RHODE ISLAND.

About twenty prohibition towns. New State enforcement law. Little change.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State dispensary abolished (1907). Eighteen prohibition counties. Thirty-seven prohibition counties out of forty-two. Sweeping prohibition victories August 17, 1909. State campaign definitely on.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Thirteen prohibition counties. Few local changes. Sentiment for State prohibition campaign developing.

TENNESSEE.

Four license counties, including largest cities. State prohibition passed January, 1909; effective July 1, 1909. Liquor manufacture prohibited. Law effective January 1, 1910.

TEXAS.

One hundred and fifty-two prohibition counties. One hundred and fifty-four prohibition counties. State prohibition referendum narrowly defeated by legislature only increased agitation for that object. Vote expected within two years.

UTAH.

Sentiment for county prohibition strong. County prohibition and State referendum defeated in legislature; expected at next session.

VERMONT.

One hundred and thirty-eight prohibition towns out of 240 in 1904. Two hundred and sixteen dry towns in 1908. Few local changes. Demand for re-submission of State prohibition growing. Prohibition majority of 8819 in whole State.

VIRGINIA.

Sixty-six prohibition counties. Seventy-one prohibition counties. Democratic primary being fought out on prohibition issue.

WASHINGTON.

About fifty prohibition towns. Compromise local prohibition law passed legislature, 1909. Alaska-Yukon Exposition, Seattle, first big "dry" fair.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Forty out of fifty-four dry counties. Some local gains. Charleston State capital, dry since July 1. Only three counties wholly "wet." State campaign on.

WISCONSIN.

Seven hundred and eighty-nine prohibition towns. County prohibition law defeated, but sentiment growing rapidly.

WYOMING.

Few scattering dry towns. New law effective January 1, 1910, puts whole State under prohibition out side of incorporated towns.

HER ASSETS.

Here is a story that is being enjoyed around the Wyandotte County Courthouse.

A County Assessor was making a canvass for personal tax assessments. He called at the home of a widow in the Second Ward and in a polite way said: "Madam, I'm the personal tax assessor. What have you got?"

"I've got two children and the rheumatism," said the widow, and she slammed the door in his face.

CAUGHT!

"Pshaw!" exclaimed Miss Yerner, impatiently. "I'm sure we'll miss the opening number. We've waited a good many minutes for that mother of mine."

"Horns, I should say," Mr. Sloan retorted rather crossly. "Ours? Oh, Georgel!" she cried, and hid her blushing cheek upon his shirt front.

McChesney Coffee Co.

COFFEE ROASTERS

THE DIFFERENCE

A pound of choice Kona Coffee will make from 30 to 35 cups. At 25c per pound, it costs you less than one cent per cup. If you buy cheap coffee, you will save only a 1-4 of a cent on a cup.

Why not use the best?

McCHESNEY COFFEE CO.

COFFEE ROASTERS

N.B.—Our best Coffee is not on sale in packages. You get it only by calling at 16 Merchant street.

McChesney Coffee Co.

30 per cent

DISCOUNT ON ALL

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Makes Good Blood

Pick your skin with a needle. You will see that it is full of blood. But what kind of blood? Rich and pure? Or thin and impure? Impure blood causes the skin with eczema, rashes, pimples, pustules, salt-rheum, boils, carbuncles, and other sores. These simply tell of something bad down deep in the blood itself. Ointments, washes, powders and cosmetics will not reach 've evil. You must take out all impurities from the system with

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and then see how quickly the skin troubles will disappear. As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol. There are many imitations Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.